

Fahd plan 'alternative to Camp David'

BAHRAIN (R) — Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali Sunday called Saudi Arabia's Middle East peace plan an alternative to the utter failure of the U.S.-sponsored Camp David agreements between Israel and Egypt. Arriving in Riyadh for talks with Saudi leaders, he said that "the Arab peace plan put forth by the kingdom gives the world an alternative to Camp David, which has been an utter failure," according to the Saudi Press Agency. Mr. Mzali hoped Arab leaders would agree on the eight-point Saudi plan, launched by Crown Prince Fahd last August, at their next summit conference, the agency said. Mr. Mzali, who arrived in Jeddah Saturday night, was met on arrival at Riyadh airport by Prince Fahd. He told the agency he would sign an economic agreement with Saudi Arabia.

Hassan inspects Pakistani shipyard

KARACHI (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, currently on a visit to Pakistan, Sunday called at Karachi's shipyard and engineering workshops and inspected their various sections and production units. Prince Hassan met with officials at the workshops and explored with them the possibility of using Jordanian raw materials in the construction of ships.

Saleh ends tour

DOHA (R) — North Yemen President Ali Abdullah Saleh left for home Sunday after a tour of seven Arab countries during which he conferred on the Middle East situation and held talks on increasing aid to his country. The trip took him to Oman, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Jordan, Iraq, and Qatar. He had also been widely expected to fly to Saudi Arabia Sunday. There was no explanation for the change in his schedule.

Israeli planes fly over Zahran

BEIRUT (A.P.) — The Palestinian news agency Wafa said Sunday Israeli planes and helicopters flew low over the southern Lebanese oil-refinery city of Zahran, drawing fire from joint leftist and Palestinian forces. Wafa did not specify the number of the planes. This is the first time the agency has reported such an Israeli flight over Zahran since the July 24, 1981 ceasefire between Palestinian and Israeli forces. Zahran is 10 kilometres south of the southern provincial capital of Sidon.

Israel bomb defused

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — A bomb disposal unit exploded a bomb found on a bus inside a garage near Tel Aviv Sunday, police said. A janitor discovered the device hidden inside a loaf of bread on the vehicle inside a bus company garage in Holon, a Tel Aviv suburb, police said. There were no damages or injuries.

Saudis, Greeks improve relations

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia and Greece have agreed to conclude an economic and technical cooperation agreement, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal said Sunday. He made the statement on the departure of the Greek foreign minister, Ioannis Charalambopoulos, after a four-day visit to Saudi Arabia, the Saudi Press Agency said. Prince Saud said he had useful talks with the Greek minister on issues of mutual interest and praised Greece's "noble" stand in support of right and justice, especially the Palestinian cause, according to the agency. Mr. Charalambopoulos met King Khaled before leaving Saudi Arabia.

3 Iranians killed

LONDON (R) — A Muslim cleric was shot dead by two men in central Tehran Saturday, a Tehran newspaper reported Sunday. The evening newspaper Kayhan said Mojtaba Mustafaei, a member of one of Tehran's security committees and of the militant Ulema society, was killed by two men who opened fire from a car and escaped. Tehran Radio, monitored in London, reported Sunday that two leftists were killed in a two-hour gunbattle in the capital last Thursday.

Nicaragua accused of aiding guerrillas

WASHINGTON (R) — Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William Casey charged Sunday El Salvador's guerrilla war is being run from Nicaragua with the help of Cuba, Vietnam, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and others. The leftist insurgents battling the U.S.-backed junta in El Salvador were being organised entirely from the Nicaraguan capital Managua, he said. Mr. Casey said the CIA had evidence the guerrillas would be unable to keep up the struggle without what he said was a significant supply of equipment from Cuba but gave no details.

Jordan Times

Amman Independent Press Foundation

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Qasem warns Europeans against backing Israeli concepts of security

Italy renews support for 'moderate' Mideast views

By Suzanne Za'mut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Italy Sunday reaffirmed its continued interest in a solution for the Middle East problem and support for all "moderate stands in the area."

In a message delivered by the Italian Ambassador to Jordan Marquis Fabrizio Rossi Longhi to Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo expressed his country's appreciation of "continued efforts by Jordan to keep moderate stands alive."

The message referred to a communique handed out by the ministers of the 10 European Economic Community (EEC) countries on Feb. 23 in Brussels, after exchanging views on the Middle East.

In the Feb. 23 communique, the 10 European ministers issued an appeal to all parties concerned in the area to encourage dialogue and avoid confrontation.

Mr. Qasem asked the Italian ambassador to convey his thanks to Mr. Colombo for his efforts, and stressed the need for the 10

EEC countries to use their influence, and practise their international responsibilities, to bring about a just peace in the area in accordance with resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and the world community. These resolutions, Mr. Qasem said, demand complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, the return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in Palestine.

Mr. Qasem explained to the ambassador the dangers inherent in Israeli security concepts and emphasised the importance of understanding, on the part of the European community, of these concepts.

He pointed out that the emphasis laid by some European quarters on Israel's security might be understood and explained by Israel as condoning and justifying its aggressive acts and expansion at the expense of Arab land and rights.

Drama of Tanzanian plane ends peacefully

LONDON (R) — Hijackers of a Tanzanian airliner which had been forced to land at an airport near London surrendered to British authorities Sunday after releasing about 90 hostages, police said.

A police spokesman said the hijackers were "safe and well with no injuries and no casualties."

The end of the two-day hostage drama came swiftly after Tanzanian opposition politician Oscar Kambona, a former foreign minister exiled in Britain, took a band in the negotiations at Stansted Airport northeast of London.

The hijackers had demanded the overthrow of Tanzania's socialist President Julius Nyerere.

The four hijackers, reported to have been armed with sub-machine guns, grenades and pistols, were taken into police custody.

Airport sources said explosives were found wired to the aircraft doors and planted in a toilet.

The Boeing 737 was seized on an internal flight in Tanzania on Friday and was forced down Saturday at Stansted after previous stops in Nairobi, Jeddah and Athens.

The only known casualty was the co-pilot, apparently shot or stabbed before the plane got to Athens.

The hijackers, when they first arrived at Stansted, had dem-

anded to see Mr. Kambona, once regarded as their apparent to President Nyerere before he fled to London in 1967.

Essex police chief Robert Bunyard said Mr. Kambona played an important role in ending the hijack siege.

"He became someone they very much wanted to meet," Mr. Bunyard said.

However Mr. Kambona made clear to the hijackers that he disapproved of their action, he added.

Mr. Bunyard said the hijackers, in their early 20s, had families on board the plane.

But he could give no details. "We're still trying to sort everybody out," he said.

The hijack ended about 1700 GMT when two young children from among the hostages brought the hijackers' weapons off the plane.

Most of the weapons turned out to be fakes. Mr. Bunyard said they had a real revolver with six bullets, two wooden pistols, two wooden grenades and a package marked "explosives."

"We don't know what is in the parcel yet," the police chief said.

The police chief told the news conference that the authorities made no concessions.

Jordan to present request for U.S. arms

WASHINGTON (R) — His Majesty King Hussein said Sunday Jordan was drawing up new requests to buy U.S. weapons and would formally present them in the near future.

In a television interview by satellite from Amman, King Hussein said he felt reassured after talking with Reagan administration officials that the door was open again for such sales.

He said Jordan particularly needed mobile air defence missiles and said the "cold shoulder" given by previous administrations to such requests had caused Jordan reluctantly to agree to buy Soviet missiles.

Although he said Jordan would proceed with its deal with the Soviet Union, he said he was still interested in buying mobile U.S. Hawk ground-to-air missiles as well.

Jordan was now formulating its request for U.S. arms and "they will be presented to the United States... in the near future," the King said.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, appearing on the same broadcast, said he also felt Jordan needed a mobile air defence system and said it would serve U.S.



interests to have the country buy American rather than Soviet missiles.

Mr. Weinberger's support for such a sale during his visit to Jordan and two other Arab nations earlier this month brought a strong protest from Israel.

The defence secretary said again Sunday that no formal request had been received from King Hussein and said the administration had not made any decision.

Mr. Weinberger strongly denied charges by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other Israeli officials that he is anti-Israel or favours shifting American policy towards the Arabs at Israel's expense.

"This would not be the first time that Prime Minister Begin had made an inaccurate statement," Mr. Weinberger said.

He said he still expected to take up an invitation to make his first visit to Israel before the end of the year.

European MPs start visit

RAMATHA (Petra) — A delegation representing the Socialist group in the European Parliament arrived here Sunday for a three-day visit to Jordan.

The delegation, arriving from Syria by road, are on a fact-finding tour of the region. Members of the delegation will be meeting with a number of officials with the aim of

acquainting themselves with the Middle East question.

The delegation was met upon arrival at this border post by a number of Upper House of Parliament members, Ramtha District governor, European Economic Community delegate in Jordan Thomas O'Sullivan, and other officials.

Ontario minister arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Ontario Minister of Education Petty Stevenson arrived here Sunday evening for a six-day visit to Jordan during which he will have talks with Education Minister Sa'id Tal on ways of strengthening educational and cultural cooperation between Jordan and the Canadian province.

Dr. Stevenson will also visit several educational institutes in the country to get acquainted with the educational system adopted and the techniques used. She will also visit historic and tourist sites in the country.

Dr. Stevenson was met at Amman airport by Education Secretary General Thilani Ra'fat and several high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Education.

Iraq wants war to end

BEIRUT (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said Sunday Baghdad did not want the Gulf war with Iran to last much longer, the Iraqi News Agency INA said.

"If the Persian enemy (Iran) wants this war to be long, we did not and do not," the agency quoted President Hussein as saying in a speech at an army training camp on Sunday.

His speech coincided with renewed efforts by the United Nations and the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) to end the conflict, now in its 18th month.

Arab committee on Lebanon postpones planned meeting

BEIRUT (R) — Arab ministers working to end years of factional fighting in Lebanon have postponed a meeting planned for Monday, official sources said Sunday.

They said members of the Arab League Follow-up Committee on Lebanon had decided to put off the meeting "until circumstances permit positive action towards carrying out the resolutions of previous meetings."

Committee plans to stop illegal arms imports into Lebanon by sea and redeploy troops in Beirut have not been put into effect.

The committee, which has representatives from Lebanon, Syria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the

Arab League, last met in November.

Monday's meeting has already been postponed once. It was originally scheduled for mid-January.

The meeting was to have been at the Baabda Presidential Palace outside Beirut. No new date has been set, the sources said.

The committee, at foreign minister level, has met six times since June last year, when it helped end 10 weeks of heavy fighting in Beirut and around the eastern town of Zahle.

Its plan to keep out illegal arms calls for a watchdog commission to patrol the Lebanese coast.

Islamic goodwill mission on Gulf war meets Friday

BAHRAIN (R) — Islamic mediators will meet in Jeddah on Friday to renew efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war, the Saudi Press Agency said Sunday.

A nine-man committee set up in January last year by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), will consider a new strategy for ending the 17-month-old war, the agency said without giving further details.

Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the 40-nation OIC, said earlier this month the committee would draw up details of a proposed settlement under which a ceasefire would be proclaimed and Iraqi forces withdrawn from Iranian territory.

Observers and Islamic forces would then be stationed on the frontier between the two countries pending completion of peace negotiations based on a plan to be submitted to both parties by the Jeddah-based OIC, Mr. Chatti said.

Habib arrives in Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib arrived from Beirut Sunday for talks with Israeli leaders on ways to stabilise the shaky ceasefire on the Lebanese border.

Mr. Habib refused to talk to reporters at the airport and drove directly to the U.S. embassy in Tel Aviv for consultations before his meetings with the government.

A foreign ministry spokesman said Mr. Habib would meet Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Monday morning. Later he will confer with Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. No meetings have been set for Sunday, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Nayef Hawatmeh, charged on Saturday that Mr. Habib was carrying a plan for South Lebanon which would involve Palestinian and leftist forces pulling back further from the Israeli border and being replaced by the Lebanese army and United Nations troops.

Palestinians and leftists have been making similar charges for some time but the United States has not confirmed the existence of a plan for the South.

The special envoy's mission also appears to be drawing a cool response from Syria.

Damascus Radio on Saturday commented pessimistically on Mr. Habib's visit to the Middle East and renewed accusations that the United States had been connected with a violent uprising this month in the central Syrian city of Hama.

Mr. Hawatmeh, who has not always seen eye to eye with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), said the PLO's acceptance of the South Lebanon ceasefire was "a wise decision."

"It has given us a chance to develop our capabilities in a tangible way... to inflict heavy losses on the enemy and make his mission extremely difficult," he said in an interview published in Beirut.

He said Israel "would pay a dear price" for any military operation against commando positions in South Lebanon.

Mubarak sends message to Reagan

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Sunday sent a message to President Reagan as uncertainty surrounded his projected visit to Israel.

The message was carried by Egyptian Ambassador to Washington Ashraf Ghorbal and Foreign Ministry officials here said it dealt with Palestinian "autonomy" issues and the Middle East peace process.

They declined to elaborate further disclaiming knowledge whether the message also covered Mr. Mubarak's proposed visit to Israel.

The Israeli government said Sunday the visit should include Jerusalem or else be cancelled.

Financial 'scandals' rock Bonn coalition

BONN (R) — Two reported financial scandals, involving senior cabinet ministers, big business and the trade unions, have shaken the West German political establishment and added to the troubles of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's precarious coalition government.

The Bonn public prosecutor said on Friday that Economics Minister Otto Lambrecht and Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer were among nine politicians and businessmen under investigation over tax write-offs and party political contributions.

Those involved, including Mr. Schmidt's closest chancellor aide Manfred Lahnstein, a senior banker and top executives of the private Flick holding concern, have denied any wrongdoing.

It may take months before investigators decide whether there are grounds for a prosecution, but the West German press is already treating the case as a major political scandal.

Government and opposition politicians have called for a rapid probe to allay the suspicions and attacked the "trial by newspaper" to which they said the men were being subjected.

The latest twist in the "party contributions affair," as the nine-month-old probe into alleged tax evasion by financial backers of government and opposition parties is dubbed, comes within weeks of a major scandal involving the trade unions.

The entire managing board of the trade-union-owned housing giant Neue Heimat was sacked

this month after the magazine Der Spiegel published allegations about senior executives' private business deals.

A public prosecutor announced last week that Albert Victor, the dismissed chairman, and two other Neue Heimat executives were being investigated in connection with the Spiegel reports.

Although the two cases are unrelated, Bonn commentators say they have combined to tarnish the image of major institutions in West German public life.

Opposition leader Helmut Kohl appealed in a radio interview on Sunday for a rapid clarification of the latest allegations and said it was unbearable that senior public figures should be bound by the press before receiving a fair investigation.

Botha faces South African party split

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Prospects of a split in South Africa's ruling right-wing National Party grew Sunday despite a victory on Saturday by Prime Minister P.W. Botha over hardliners.

Mr. Botha got an overwhelming confidence vote Saturday at a special meeting of the dominant party branch in Transvaal, South Africa's richest and most populous province.

But political observers on Sunday ruled out any reconciliation between the prime minister and rebel cabinet minister and Transvaal party chief Andries Treurnicht, leader of the party's Verkrampste (hard line) wing.

Neither Mr. Botha nor Dr. Treurnicht would comment Sunday on the implications of Saturday's

vote, but other opponents of Mr. Botha's policies made it clear that they intended to leave the party.

One rebel member of parliament who was at Saturday's meeting, Daan van der Merwe, told reporters: "For me the break is final. Only the formalities remain."

The observers forecast that up to 17 Nationalist members of parliament could quit the party after next Wednesday, the deadline Mr. Botha gave them to back him or be disciplined.

Dr. Treurnicht was temporarily suspended as Transvaal party leader after Saturday's meeting, along with three other party office holders.

Last Wednesday Dr. Treurnicht, frequently dubbed Dr. No

for his opposition to any moderation of South Africa's apartheid (racial separation) policies, had voted with 21 other Nationalist legislators against Mr. Botha on a confidence motion at a parliamentary caucus meeting.

The vote gave rise to the most serious division in the National Party since it came to power in 1948.

At Saturday's meeting in Pretoria, Mr. Botha got 172 votes against 34 for Dr. Treurnicht, South Africa's state administration minister. There were 22 abstentions.

The dispute arose over Mr. Botha's policy of granting political rights to coloureds (people of mixed race) and Indians, who are at present denied a vote along with the country's black majority.

Kuwait urges ties with Soviets

KUWAIT (R) — The emir of Kuwait has again urged Saudi Arabia and other Gulf oil states to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union to show they are neutral, the Kuwait news agency said Sunday. It quoted Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah as saying he had put the proposal to Kuwait's partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council "so that we can assert to the world that we are a neutral, independent grouping capable of guaranteeing the security of the Gulf." In the interview, to be published on Monday in the first issue of the Lebanese magazine Al Akbar, Sheikh Jaber said Kuwait pursued a balanced policy towards the superpowers and wanted to keep the Gulf free from international rivalries and conflicts.

Papandreu sets out ideas on Cyprus problem

NICOSIA (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu spelled out his ideas on "internationalising" the Cyprus problem to Greek Cypriot political leaders Sunday evening on the second day of his three-day visit.

Mr. Papandreu Saturday proclaimed what he called a world-wide crusade, involving the mobilization of Greeks everywhere, to focus attention on the plight of this divided Mediterranean island.

Government officials said Mr. Papandreu and President Spyros Kyprianou are expected to finalise the combined Greek and Greek Cypriot plans for "internationalising" the problem when they meet for 75 minutes in

private on Monday.

Both leaders favour wider participation in reconciliation talks between the island's Greek and Turkish communities, which have so far made little progress. The island has been divided since Turkish troops invaded in 1974.

There has been no reaction so far to the Greek leader's visit from the Turkish Cypriot administration in the north. Shots were heard on Sunday just across the border of this divided city which United Nations officials said were Turkish troops practising on a rifle range.

Before flying home to Athens at lunchtime on Monday, Mr. Papandreu will give a brief press conference.

Jaruzelski in Moscow today

MOSCOW (R) — Polish military leader Wojciech Jaruzelski will arrive in Moscow Monday at the head of a party and state delegation, the official Soviet news agency TASS said Sunday.

The visit will be Gen. Jaruzelski's first to the Soviet Union since the declaration of martial law in Poland on Dec. 13.

TASS gave no details of the composition of the Polish delegation, nor did it indicate which Soviet officials they would meet. But it seemed probable they would hold talks with President Leonid Brezhnev and other senior

members of the Kremlin leadership.

Polish sources in the Soviet capital said the visit was likely to last two days.

Gen. Jaruzelski last visited the Soviet Union in September when, in his capacity as defence minister, he briefly attended joint Warsaw Pact manoeuvres near the border between Soviet Byelorussia and Poland.

A month later he was elected Communist Party chief and on Dec. 13 he led the military takeover and crackdown on the independent trade union Solidarity.

Pope appeals for halt to bloodshed in El Salvador

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul Sunday issued an emotional plea for peace in El Salvador and endorsed a plea by the country's Roman Catholic bishops for participation in key elections next month.

He told a 30,000 crowd in St. Peter's Square that El Salvador, the only country in the world named after Jesus Christ, had become a "martyred nation" through its civil war.

The Pope quoted a statement by Bishop Arturo Rivera Dumas, apostolic administrator of El Salvador since the murder of Archbishop Oscar Romero in 1980, that "the arms come from outside but the dead are all our own people."

Earlier this month, in their latest appeal for a halt to the bloodshed, Catholic bishops urged the population to vote in elections to a constituent assembly next March 28, which leftist guerrillas have said they will boycott.

In an apparent criticism of violence by troops of President Jose Napoleon Duarte and his leftist opponents, he said guerrilla warfare was matched in its severity by the action of armed groups intent on wiping out opposition.

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NATIONAL

Education endowment picks up steam

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

THE ROYAL ENDOWMENT for Culture and Education, set up two years ago, is picking up steam, now that its programme of action is well underway.

Initiated by Her Majesty Queen Noor, the endowment makes use of Jordan's most valuable asset — human resources. By providing scholarships to outstanding and highly qualified Jordanians, the endowment tries to satisfy Jordan's pressing need for skilled manpower, especially in hotel management, the arts, theatre, mass communications, economics and regional planning.

In 1981 alone the endowment spent some \$61,000 on scholarships, eight Jordanians, two of them women, are now pursuing their education abroad. In a meeting of the endowment's board of trustees last week, the endowment decided to provide eight more scholarships during 1982.

According to Mrs. Laila Sharaf, one of the board members, education has become essential in Jordan in view of its rapid development schemes. She told the Jordan Times that while there has been an obvious glut in certain specialisations like medicine and engineering, "Jordan has rep-

etted suffered from a lack of skilled manpower to satisfy its growing needs." The endowment's efforts are deliberately directed at enhancing the educational system to produce skilled men and women for the future, Mrs. Sharaf said.

Executive Director Amal Sabbagh said that the endowment, in a way, tries to concentrate on those fields which suffer from shortage in the country and attempts to find students who are not only qualified, but self-motivated as well.

In a bid to find out of priorities of the Jordanian society, the endowment is in the process of a carrying out of detailed study covering the entire country. Miss Sabbagh, who has already prepared a working paper on the proposed study explained that the study would pinpoint those areas where Jordan mostly needs the qualified know-how of its citizens.

Although education is revered in the growing Jordanian society, it has suffered from major deficiencies. Thousands of Jordanians have enrolled in traditional courses of study, but some specialised courses have not been emphasised. Mrs. Sharaf pointed out that this phenomenon has left an adverse impact of Jordan's projects. "Since we have had to import foreign know-how and expertise,"

The number of women graduates in the rural areas, on the other hand, is still small, and some provincial areas have been seriously short of university graduates.

"The endowment does not only provide scholarships and financial assistance to Jordanians, but it also tries to offer some counselling to the students," Mrs. Sharaf said.

"Students at all school levels — elementary, preparatory or secondary — have long lacked counselling and orientation," she added. Most are "egged on by dreams nurtured by their parents, who obviously want them to become doctors or engineers."

Deficiencies in the educational system in Jordan also have aggravated the situation. In view of the lack of counselling services and orientation programmes at schools, many students graduate "with no sense of direction."

In spite of a small change in attitudes, many schools still do not help students "find themselves," Mrs. Sharaf said.

In its efforts to tackle these problems, the endowment has also faced some problems.

Depending mainly on contributions, the endowment sometimes finds itself short of funds to send even more students abroad. At present, the endowment raises its funds from membership fees, contributions, revenues from spe-



Laila Sharaf

cial fund-raising events and other means determined by its board of trustees.

Miss Sabbagh said that another problem that has deterred her work for a long time is the lack of information in the country. "What we really need is a bank of information where we will be able to identify those fields which lack skilled professionals," she said.

Now, the endowment has shouldered the responsibility and has initiated a study of the sort to pinpoint priorities in Jordan.

As executive director, Miss Sabbagh also has various problems coping with the thousands of applications pouring in every year. She said the endowment is selective in the sense that it does

not send just anyone who applies for the scholarships. "Our students have to be self-motivated, hard-working and willing to come back and work in the country," Miss Sabbagh explained. Many thousands of applications are turned down every year, and out of the thousands that apply only a handful are really qualified to get the scholarship, she said.

The students, for their part, have to sign a contract according to which they have to come back and serve in the country in their chosen field of specialisation. "The first batch of our students are still abroad, so until now we have no definite results to assess this experiment," Miss Sabbagh said.

But after a little more than 18 months, the endowment seems to be doing quite well. "We do not want to start with big dreams and no achievement. What we are doing is a step-by-step process, and we are sure that our efforts will reap good results," Mrs. Sharaf said.

According to its charter, the endowment is an independent non-political, secular institute, providing service to all Jordanians on an equal footing. It is registered as a charitable society at the Ministry of Social Development, and membership, conferred upon acceptance by the board of trustees, requires an annual fee of JD 100.

JD 42,500 donated to Yarmouk Force

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan News Agency, Petra, published Sunday a list of names of citizens and organisations who made contributions to the Yarmouk Force. The president and members of the National Consultative Council (NCC) contributed JD 22,233, which is the second instalment of the NCC's contributions to the Yarmouk Force. The total contributions, according to Petra, amounted to some JD 42,500.

JTV starts UHF testing

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Television announced Sunday it has started experimental ultra high frequency (UHF) test transmissions for the Jordan Valley region.

According to JTV Engineering Director Radi Alkhas, viewers in Deir Alla can receive the Arabic and foreign programmes on channels 26 and 29 respectively; in North Shuneh on 63 and 66; and in South Shuneh on channels 43 and 46.

Most areas in the Jordan Valley can now receive JTV transmission with indoor antennas, Mr. Alkhas said.

Butros back from U.N. meeting on technology

AMMAN (Petra) — Royal Scientific Society (RSS) President Albert Butros returned home on Sunday after participating in a three-day meeting of the ministerial committee of the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology held in Tunis last week.

Dr. Butros said the participants discussed the financing of the fund to enable it to perform its tasks in strengthening the national infrastructures of the developing countries in science and technology. He said a final formula for proposed arrangements regarding an international system for financing science and technology was approved.

These arrangements will be discussed with representatives of the industrialised countries at a meeting which will be held in early April to allocate additional sums for the fund, he added.

The target is \$100 million this year and \$1 billion in 1986. Representatives of 14 countries — Tunisia, Guinea, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Jordan — attended the meetings.

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To give ...

GENEROSITY has always been a hallmark of American policy in the Middle East, and it traditionally reaches its height in the amount of military and economic assistance the United States provides to Israel every year. The 1983 foreign security aid bill that the Reagan administration sent to Congress earlier this week includes proposed assistance of \$2.485 billion to Israel -- the single biggest aid package from the United States to any other country. The scope and quality of American aid to Israel is a fact of life: it is, patently, the will of the American people.

Impressed as we all should be by American generosity, nevertheless little bells keep ringing in the back of the mind, bells that try to point out the contradiction between the reliability of American aid to Israel and the unwillingness to date of the United States to take practical measures to link American responsibility for Israel's survival with American responsibility for Israel's aggressive and, by international legal standards, criminal acts in the region.

For all practical purposes, and based on recent history, Israel is America and America is Israel. That was one of the lessons the American government never learned in Iran, for example, where it maintained the convenient, psychologically soothing fiction of thinking that it could avoid sharing the responsibility that came with its all-out support for the regime of the late Shah. Well, the Shah is gone. So is Anwar Sadat. So are both their styles of leadership. What is left for those of us in the Arab World who value our dignity and the future of our children is to learn the lessons of the past and to apply what we learn to the policies of the present. America may be willing to risk repeating the Shah-Sadat experiences elsewhere in the region. The Arabs are not. The people and leaders of the Arab World have a sense of history and a sense of dignity that is worth very much... much, much more even than \$2.485 billion. Generosity that is not accompanied, and humanized, by a sense of responsibility will be judged by history as little more than mercantilism.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

America's battle of interests

AL RA'I: The Israeli media were frantic in their commentaries about the possible visit which Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will make to Israel. The Israeli radio broadcast a statement by Menachem Begin on Saturday saying that the visit will not take place unless President Hosni Mubarak accepts to stay in Jerusalem during the visit. Six hours later Israeli Television telecast a statement attributed to Israel's ambassador in Cairo denying that Menachem Begin made such a statement.

It is clear that the Israeli authorities wish to exploit the visit to extract an implicit Egyptian recognition of Arab Jerusalem as part of the Israeli capital. Egypt has rejected this by declaring many times that Arab Jerusalem is part of the occupied West Bank. It also seems that the Jerusalem issue was what foiled Shamir's attempts to fix a final date for the Egyptian president's visit. This is why Begin made his statement which was later denied by the Israeli television.

It appears that some other Israeli officials felt that such a statement would give President Mubarak an excuse to cancel the visit and that this would speed up Egypt's return to the Arab fold. This is particularly what Israel wants to prevent at all cost.

The Egyptian president's refusal to submit to Israeli pressure is worthy of notice because it might be the first step towards Egypt's return to the Arab fold.

A frantic coverage

AL DUSTOUR: A U.S. State Department spokesman issued a statement on Saturday warning that the United States will not close its eyes to an Israeli military operation in southern Lebanon and that it does not approve of the stockpiling of weapons in that region. This statement can be considered as part of the battle that has been raging in Washington since U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger visited the region and made his statement on the possibility of selling U.S. weapons to Jordan.

The Israeli campaign against what can be described as an act of rapprochement towards the Arabs by the United States has taken a number of directions. Israel's supporters at the U.S. Congress moved to stop the United States from selling arms to Jordan while the Israeli officials launched a concentrated campaign against Jordan threatening to undermine the situation in the region by launching a number of protective attacks to prevent the Arabs from building their military strength. Israel has also directly addressed the U.S. public opinion in an attempt to convince Americans that U.S. weapons in Jordan are like the arms bought by Palestinians in southern Lebanon and in the threat they pose to Israel's security.

Jordan's Ambassador to the United States Abdul Hadi Al Majali replied to the Israeli campaign by saying that Jordan will never relinquish its right and duty to obtain defensive weapons. If the Israeli influence in Washington were to prevent Jordan from buying these defensive systems from the United States, then Jordan would seek them from other sources.

DE FACTONOMICS

The government's role as the largest employer

By T.A. Jaber

The Jordan Government issues annually two significant and interrelated documents which outline its fiscal and employment policies. These are the budget law and the government civil service cadre.

I have commented in the past on the importance of the budget documents and now the time may be ripe to discuss the latter document since it was issued recently.

We know from the employment data that the government is the largest employer in the country. Forty five per cent of the labour force are employed in the public sector. Any change in the employment conditions in this sector will affect about 200,000 employees or about one million persons.

Parallel to the 1982 budget, the government intends to expand its staff by 4385 employees which will bring the total number of jobs in

the civil service to 70733. This total amounts to twice the labour force in all of our industrial establishments including the small ones. About 55 per cent of the civil servants are employed by the Ministry of Education, with the rest distributed among the other 94 ministries, departments and agencies.

The rate of increase of jobs in the government, 6.6 per cent, is actually quite modest compared with the expansion in the economy, particularly the private sector. If this policy were maintained for a couple of years to come, it would serve to achieve a number of desirable objectives.

The expansion of current expenditures of the government will be restricted to reasonable rates. Our labour market will not face increasing pressures and more workers will be directed to

the private sector. The domination of our economy by services can be gradually reduced.

There are important issues related to the government civil service. In addition to its size, annual increase and relative weight in the economy.

The first issue that can be pointed out is the ability of the government to attract and retain qualified staff despite low salaries they pay and the intensive competition from the private sector. It is noted that 59 per cent of the regular government staff are getting a basic salary of less than JD 66 monthly. Out of the total unclassified jobs of 19 thousand, 91 per cent are paid less than JD 67 monthly, while 60 per cent of the contracted employees are paid less than JD 67 monthly. Of course, there are other technical and personal all-

owances, but still the basic salary scale has to be improved considerably. The opportunity of revising the scale is quite timely with the current work on the amendment of the civil service law.

What about disguised unemployment? In a tight labour market, disguised unemployment usually disappears. It is also extremely difficult to measure the productivity of workers in services such as education or health. However, it can be said that from direct observation, the efficiency of some employees tend to be low particularly those who are not in demand in the labour market. It is also possible that with changing habits, a good portion of the supporting staff, such as messengers, can be released to other types of work.

How does a government

employee see his job? Is it only doing what he is usually asked to do or to think also of taking the initiative and improve on the traditional procedures. This raises the issue of creativity among the civil service particularly those of administrative responsibilities. Creativity, however, is not always inherent. It could be instilled in the working habits of the employees with proper training and guidance.

Being the largest employer in the country, the government should reconsider from time to time its employment conditions. The performance of its civil service may be improved without necessarily continued expansion of vacancies, but with training and a built-in incentive system. Office habits can and should be changed towards greater efficiency and flexibility.



ARAB NEWS - JEDDAH



Will Indonesia follow Iran's suit?

Richard Cowper examines Indonesia's political and religious similarities with Iran.

JAKARTA: A 33-year-old Indonesian is on trial in Jakarta charged with attempting to overthrow the Indonesian Government in an Iranian style revolution.

Imron Bin Muhammad Zein clearly never posed any serious military threat to the 10-year-old government of President Suharto.

But the fanfare surrounding the trial illustrates the point that Indonesia's army leaders see orthodox Islam as the only serious opposition political force in Indonesia today.

The Imron case conjures up some of the most extreme fears of Indonesia's security-minded and secularist army leadership.

Charged with setting up a self-styled Islamic revolutionary council, Imron is accused of masterminding last year's hijack of an Indonesian airliner and of plotting to kidnap the Iraqi oil minister as part of a plan to overthrow the government and set up an Islamic state along the lines of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran.

When Khomeini toppled the Shah and proclaimed an Islamic state in a nation that was held up by the West as a shining example of stability and economic development, it was a chilling reminder to President Suharto's government of the potential political power of fundamentalist Islam in its own country.

Though no-one is pretending that Imron had anything like the power and influence of Ayatollah Khomeini, there are a number of similarities between pre-

Islamic strains on traditional values and ways of life.

A rapidly-growing urban population (Jakarta now has almost seven million inhabitants) has already begun to give rise to a worrying increase in urban crime rates, and sociologists point with concern to the wave of pitched battles between secondary school pupils in the capital over the past 18 months.

In some areas of Indonesia, there is a powerful tradition of revolutionary Islam. The Achinese in the northernmost province of Sumatra waged a 100 year war against the Dutch East Indies Government, and after independence fought a number of campaigns, inspired by their desire for an Islamic state, against the Jakarta authorities.

The Bugis, in southern Celebes, and the Sundanese, in West Java, also fought armed campaigns against the central government in the 1950s.

But here the similarities with Iran end.

Indonesia today does not have a Khomeini waiting his chance to take over; nor does it seem likely that the country's masses will rise up to depose President Suharto in a holy war against modernisation.

Indonesia may have the world's largest Muslim population, but about 80 per cent are Muslims in name only. These people hold a wide mix of beliefs, ranging from animism to Hinduism and modern secularism, which makes Indonesia one of the world's most tolerant and least orthodox Islamic nations.

For the vast majority of Indonesians, the idea of a truly Islamic state would be anathema.

Despite the history of Islamic revolt in Aceh, South Sulawesi (Celebes) and West Java, these movements have never attracted widespread national support.

And, as the break-up of Imron's small band of about 150 followers shows, the security forces have generally been successful in infiltrating and reducing the effectiveness of those small groups of Muslim extremists which do exist.

In Indonesia, orthodox Islam is a minority religion, accounting for perhaps 20 per cent of the country's population. But even these adherents remain fragmented and divided, not only on doctrinal grounds, but also ethnically and geographically.

Unlike Iran, Indonesia's Muslims are Sunni rather than Shi'a and the Indonesian variant does not have the Ayatollah system which proved such a powerful means of building up leading opposition figures in Iran. There is no outstanding leader or institution that can claim the loyalty of Indonesia's orthodox Muslim community and speak authoritatively on its behalf.

In Indonesia, parliament is powerless and democracy little more than a useful charade, but nevertheless President Suharto's government, unlike that of the former Shah of Iran, does respond to criticism and seems aware of the social, political and economic forces in the country.

President Suharto has worked hard to give an impression of consulting the country's religious dignitaries, and has been careful to back down on the rare occasions when an issue threatened to unite the Islamic community against him.

Aware of the charges that the country's modernisation plans have often benefited only a small elite, the government has recently made great play in the country's third five-year economic plan of a new emphasis on distributing the fruits of development more equitably.

At the same time, the new order has done its best to ensure that Muslim politicians are given little chance of winning the country's 30 million orthodox Muslims against the government.

Since the brief alliance between the army and Islam after the abortive coup of 1965 (when the two groups combined to massacre as many as 550,000 Indonesians suspected of belonging to or supporting the communist party) the government has worked hard to keep orthodox Islam weak and divided.

The government does not allow political parties to organise or engage in political activities at village level except during an election.

The Imron trial may conjure up some of the regime's innermost fears, but it is also designed to illustrate to potential Muslim dissidents the folly of opposing the government in a campaign of armed violence.

With less than four months to go until the country-wide general election for parliament, some Indonesian government leaders may also hope that it will prove a useful vote-winner for the government-backed Golkar Party.

--Financial Times news feature

The Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) reports that alarmism in the American media about the size of Arab investments in the United States is hurting their business.

Alarmism bad for business

On Sept. 22 and 23, the House Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer, and Monetary Affairs held hearings on "OPEC Investments in the U.S." Despite denials by the subcommittee chairman, Congressman Benjamin Rosenthal (D-NY), ADC believes that the hearings were but a thinly-veiled effort by the Subcommittee to launch an anti-Arab campaign with surprising and disturbing implications for American-Arab small businessmen. The tone of the hearings, especially the remarks of Chairman Rosenthal, were disturbingly antagonistic toward Arabs. While criticism was ostensibly directed at OPEC, it is clear that the word "OPEC" was in fact intended to mean "Arab."

The two witnesses called to testify on the first day of the hearings presented sensationalistic and unsubstantiated "evidence" of massive Arab investment in the U.S. One of the witnesses, Mr. Christopher Story, is editor of International Currency Review, a publication widely understood to have direct links to Israel's international intelligence apparatus. The testimonies offered by both witnesses were alarmist and anti-Arab.

Newspapers did little to dispel the sensationalism and anti-Arab rhetoric that characterized the hearings. After the first day of the hearings, for example, The Washington Post ran the headline, "Arabs' Holdings in the U.S. Understudied by Treasury, Probe Told." It is not until the sixth paragraph of the article that the reader learns that the allegations of "understatement" were based on an unsubstantiated account which the witness admitted he could not document.

ADC has long expressed concern that such anti-Arab alarmism might create an anti-Semitic hysteria which could seriously threaten the security of all Arab-Americans. Just as Hitler first began by attacking "international Jewish money" (a stance which later concentrated on German Jews as "agents of that 'international conspiracy'"), the Subcommittee's sensationalist hearings fan the flames of anti-Arab sentiment in America.

Remarks made by Congressman Lyle Williams were particularly frightening. He suggested that a "conspiracy" may be in the offing in his district of Youngstown, Ohio. In that city, he noted that Arabs have recently purchased several "7-11" stores and he worried about whether or not these purchases might be "Arab investment in disguise." These "Arabs," of course, are Arab-Americans. Rash accusations such as those of Representative Williams can only serve to undermine the legitimate commercial activities of Arab-American businessmen.

It is important to note that even if Arab investment were equal to the exaggerated amount suggested by witnesses of the hearings, it would add up to be a mere 1 per cent of total investment in the U.S. -- a figure which pales in significance when compared to British, Japanese and West German holdings. The Subcommittee was not interested, however, in revealing such sobering facts.

The hearings of the Rosenthal Committee were used to feed the anti-Arab feeling already rife in our society.

Fall in Saudi oil output not enough to ease pressure on prices, demand

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia's oil output slipped in February to average just over seven million barrels daily from 7.9 million in January, but the fall was not enough to tighten the world market and ease pressure on prices, oil industry sources said Sunday.

The sources said that despite OPEC's plea for a drastic cut, the Saudis had apparently not changed an official output ceiling of 8.5 million barrels daily. But their customers were shipping lower volumes as the persistent glut made it impossible to dispose of all their entitlements except at a loss.

Low demand and over-supply forced February price reductions by Iran, Egypt and Mexico. Oil companies want Britain to reduce North Sea quotas this week which would add to pressure on OPEC.

Members of OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) consulted together, trying to coordinate policies in hope of arranging a crisis meeting in mid-March.

OPEC sources said OPEC Secretary-General Marc Ngweni

saying they would not be surprised if Saudi Arabia did slash output soon, possibly to five million barrels daily. But some market analysts question whether even that would suffice.

Refiners say that, in the current savings market for petrol, industrial fuel and heating oil, they are losing money processing most crudes at current crude prices. As long as there is any over-supply of crude, they will persist in trying to exact price reductions from exporters.

Yet other market experts speculate that the Saudis are willing for prices to crash four dollars or more to any level the market dictates, reasoning that this will help the United States out of recession and make alternatives like coal less competitive, thereby eventually reviving demand for OPEC oil.

Iran and non-OPEC Mexico already ask less than \$34 for oil similar in quality to benchmark Saudi light crude.

Only the Saudis have the financial strength to take an appreciable volume off the market and Western energy officials are

by three or four dollars from around \$35 a barrel. High-quality North Sea crude traditionally commanded a premium over the benchmark, and a British cut would put intolerable pressure on OPEC African exporters of quality grades—Algeria, Libya and Nigeria.

All three have already suffered by huyer defections. Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti of Venezuela has said Algeria is producing only 500,000 barrels daily, Libya 800,000 and Nigeria 1.3 million.

According to the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW), a New York oil newsletter, Algeria and Libya both need to produce more than one million barrels daily, and Nigeria more than two million, to balance current accounts.

Gulf sources said Kuwait was in the most critical position among Gulf exporters with output down around 600,000 barrels daily, from its official ceiling of 1.25 million, and major contracts expiring in March.

Malaysian P.M. eyes stronger ties with Gulf states

MANAMA (A.P.) — Malaysia's visiting Prime Minister Mahatir Mohammad predicted Sunday an influx of capital investments into the Asian Muslim country from the Gulf region, an area which he said could simultaneously serve as a transit station for Malaysian exports to Western Europe. Mr. Mohammad, in an address to the Bahrain Chamber of Trade and Industry, said the Gulf area was an important financial and economic centre. He expressed confidence that there will be a considerable boost in Malaysia's commercial and industrial exchange with countries of the region. The Malaysian prime minister arrived Saturday on the first leg of a four-nation Gulf tour, his first trip outside Southeast Asia since assuming office last July. He has conferred with Bahrain ruler Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa and top cabinet ministers. Mr. Mohammad is scheduled to go next to the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

Kuwait awaits Arab signal to withdraw foreign investments

KUWAIT (A.P.) — Kuwait's Finance Minister said Sunday his country's multi-billion dollar investments abroad are being dispersed in such a way as to minimise damage in a future dispute with any individual state. "Our investments are under constant scrutiny in an effort to 'evade any risks,'" veteran Kuwaiti and international financier Abdul Latif Al Hamad said. "They are safe because they are not concentrated in any one state or any one sector."

Kuwait is believed to maintain in excess of \$60 billion abroad in the form of bank deposits, equity shares, government securities and real estate.

The Kuwaitis' latest and largest single investment was the recent \$2.5 billion purchase of the U.S. Santa Fe Company. They are currently in negotiation with Gulf oil to acquire some of Gulf's European refineries.

Al Hamad said Kuwait's investments in the international mar-

ket were safe because these are "governed by well-known and stable international laws and traditions."

He said Kuwait and the Arab group were seeking to influence the bank's policy with a view to securing more loans for Arab, Islamic and developing countries in general and to give the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) an observer status at the bank's meetings.

Al Hamad, who was speaking in an interview with the Kuwait newspaper Al Ra'i Al Aam, said Kuwait would "take the lead in withdrawing funds" from U.S. and European banks "if there were a unanimous Arab decision on this."

Such a step has been advocated

recently by the Arab Chambers of Commerce federation as punishment for what the Arabs consider U.S.-European support to Israel's hardline Mideast policies.

Al Hamad urged conclusion of more "mutual investment insurance" pacts on the lines which Kuwait concluded with France last month. He described the Kuwait-France agreement as "a phoenix from the ashes of investment opportunities and a better spread of risks."

Al Hamad, who is a member of the World Bank board of directors, said the bank "despite restrictions inherent in any international institution" was the best organisation in the world currently working in the field of economic development.

Republicans, Democrats oppose Reagan budget

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's budget unveiled less than a month ago is all but dead in Congress, but members of both parties are in a dilemma over what to propose in its place.

Mr. Reagan's fellow-Republicans have joined opposition Democrats in attacking the \$757.6 billion spending plan for the 1983 financial year as unrealistic.

Both sides agree the projected \$91.5 billion deficit is too big, especially for a period when the United States is supposed to be recovering from a deep recession.

Critics say the defence spending figure of \$221 billion is also too high and a proposed \$56 billion in spending cuts and tax revisions is unacceptable because that would affect social programmes already sharply trimmed last year.

Compounding the budget credibility problem is a new estimate by the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office (CBO) that the deficit will be \$29 billion higher than Mr. Reagan forecasts even if all the cuts he wants are approved.

Of the many congressional alternatives to the Reagan budget proposed so far, none has won widespread acceptance.

After consideration by House of Representatives and Senate Budget Committees, Congress is scheduled to approve a budget plan in May for financial 1983, which starts on October 1 of this calendar year.

In the next few months the Budget Committees will work and vote on alternative budget packages, seeking some kind of consensus on spending and tax priorities. A meeting of minds has not happened yet and seems unlikely to occur soon.

About the only agreement so far is that Congress will have to raise the statutory ceiling on the federal debt limit, probably in early May.

Without an increase in the present ceiling of \$1,079 billion, the government would be unable to borrow and would grind to a halt.

The pressure will be on Congress to take steps to reduce future deficits and thereby help keep down the debt.

Raising the debt ceiling would require passage of a bill, but members traditionally dislike voting for such a measure because opponents tend to brand them as big spenders.

Republican leaders are telling reporters it would be easier to pass a bill raising the ceiling if the measure were attached to a sensible budget plan, presumably with a smaller deficit.

Argentine TV: Gov't moving into financial future, but fight lies ahead

By Jane Klima
Reuter

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's highly-paid television stars have added their voices to a so far muffled public debate on the military government's new austerity programme.

President Leopoldo Galtieri and his two-month-old administration have decided not only to cut but to be seen to cut public spending and have decreed wage ceilings for those appearing on state-controlled television.

The celebrities, protagonists of tear-jerking, second-rate soap operas, recycled situation comedies and breezy chat-shows, have categorically rejected the measures which would reduce some salaries from \$40,000 to just over \$3,000 a month.

The much-publicised reductions are in line with other economy ministry measures which have frozen old age pensions and state employees' wages indefinitely.

In Argentina, where inflation is more than 140 per cent, an old age pensioner receives about 1.5 mil-

lion pesos (\$150) per month and an average worker in the post office, which is also state-run, earns about 2.5 million pesos (\$250) monthly.

The cost of living rose 11.9 per cent last month alone.

Many of the country's 30 or so national and regional channels, according to interviews with channel executives in Argentine newspapers and magazines, are struggling financially and the government has said it will put three of the four metropolitan companies up for private tender this year.

Before 1973, when the government of President Juan Domingo Peron intervened to control the media, two of the three privately-owned companies in the federal capital were giant money-makers.

In 1976, the military ousted the

administration of President Maria Estela Peron, Mr. Juan Peron's widow, and it too decided to maintain vigilance over the media, but, according to the newspapers, the channels then began to lose money.

The advent of colour television in 1978, sounded the death knell of much of state-run television, as the treasury paid the bill adding to a growing public debt during the country's worst-ever recession.

Matters were made worse by falling advertising revenue as Argentine industry fell into decline. At the end of last year it was working at 50 per cent of capacity.

Headlines have spotlighted the case of former actress Mirtha Legrand, who now hosts a lunch-time chat show on the totally state-owned ATC channel, which will not be sold off.

Miss Legrand, who interviews academics and personalities from the worlds of entertainment and sport, recently signed a contract worth \$40,000-a-month with ATC for a new series entitled *Lunching with Mirtha*.

The new restrictions reduce her salary to a maximum of 32 million

pesos (\$3,200) a month.

The president and vice-president of ATC, two high-ranking military officers, resigned over the cuts. They have been replaced by a colonel and a civilian, who immediately pledged support for the new measures.

National newspapers this month entered the controversy saying the authorities should have looked into company executives' perks, expense accounts and cost-effectiveness.

The outspoken English-language daily, *Buenos Aires Herald*, called the salary cuts an "exercise in image-dusting" by the military. The exercise would probably cost the state more than it saved, it said in an editorial.

The *Herald* said the stars earned the networks a great deal of money in advertising revenue and deserved a share.

The companies were losing money "because, as government fiefs, they have been unable to prevent themselves acquiring expensive, status-enhancing facilities, lots of sophisticated equipment, hundreds of superfluous bureaucrats enjoying endless

perks, and operating as though efficiency were a vulgar superstition," it added.

Three years ago, the government built massive new studios for ATC, which has always been state-owned, on some of the most expensive land in central Buenos Aires.

A survey by the weekly magazine *Para Ti* this month found that ATC has 33 managers, whereas the other channels had an average of five. The managers were paid between \$3,500 and \$25,000 monthly and every ATC secretary was paid \$1,300 a month, it said.

Para Ti said its reporters had been refused interviews with ATC company executives. An ATC spokesman had also refused to comment when asked by telephone about reports that only 50 of the 2,500 staff at ATC were actually involved in producing programmes and that managers had two cars and two chauffeurs at their disposal, it added.

Channel administrators and government officials have made no comment on the debate.

The scope of the criticism has, however, broadened to embrace

the quality of programmes and news bulletins.

The *Buenos Aires* daily, *Clarín*, said in an editorial: "Except for rare exceptions, which have been highly praised, television production demonstrates a very low level of quality, resorts to commonplace, and distances itself from the reality around it, constructing stereotyped and artificial images."

Locally-produced soap operas, threatened by more professionally-produced series from Mexico, Brazil, North America and Western Europe, have been chopped after their stars refused to accept the new salaries.

Clarín singled out what it called "the poverty of the information" in news programmes on Argentine television, which makes great play of international terrorist attacks, failing political systems and economies and Argentina's image abroad.

The best-known newscasters are often former actresses or models and in the world of one television critic, the priority is to entertain first and then inform.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:50 Laurel and Hardy
6:00 Children's Programme
6:30 Children's Programme
7:15 Local Programme
7:25 Local Programme on Qatir
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Local Programme on Army
8:45 Arabic Comedy: Taxi
9:10 Hart to Hart
9:30 News in English
10:15 Brideshead Revisited
11:20 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Environmental Protection
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy: Taxi
9:10 Hart to Hart
9:30 News in English
10:15 Brideshead Revisited
11:20 News in Arabic

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7:00 Sign on
7:41 Morning Show
7:50 News Bulletin
7:55 Morning Show
8:00 News Headlines
8:05 Morning Show
8:30 30 minute Theatre
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:05 Pop Session
12:30 News Summary
13:00 Pop Session
13:05 News Bulletin
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 The Elton John Story
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:30 Instrumentals
16:35 Old Favourites
17:00 French way of Life
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Sports Round-up
18:30 North by Sea
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Instrumentals
20:30 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary

22:00 News Headlines

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639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 The End of the Affair 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback World 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 05:30 Peabody Choice 05:45 A Partisan of Faith 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Musician at Large 07:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 The London Bach 08:30 Musical Memories 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goods Books 09:25 Entertainment 09:40 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 09:45 Radio News 10:15 The Instrument Makers 10:30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark 11:00 World News: News About Britain 11:15 Backtracking 11:30 The Reith Lectures 12:00 Radio News 12:15 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 Is Small Still Beautiful? 14:15 The End of the Affair 14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio News 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 The Beverly Brooch 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Europa 17:25 New Ideas 17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio News 18:30 Rhythms 'n' Roots 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Peabody Choice 20:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Net-work U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:09 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral?

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:00 Daybreak 04:00 The Breakfast Show 15:00 News Roundup: Reports, Actualities, News Summary 15:30 VOA Magazine Show: Americans, Science, Literature lectures 16:00 Special English News 16:10 Special English Science and Technology Report 16:15 Feature: This is America 16:30 Music USA: Standards 17:00 News Roundup 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Science and Technology 18:15 This is America 18:30 Music USA: Standards 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 VOA Magazine Show 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Science and Technology 20:15 Music USA: Jazz 21:00 VOA World Report: News, News-makers' Voices, Correspondents' Reports, Analyses

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Agaba
9:00 Cairo
9:00 Damascus
9:30 Irbid
9:40 Dhadran
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Muscat, Dubai
10:00 Doha, Bahrain
10:10 Beirut, Larnaca
10:15 Abu Dhabi
10:55 Abu Dhabi (SR)
14:10 Tripoli (LA)
14:25 Moscow (SU)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:25 Beirut
16:45 Bangkok
17:00 Athens
17:00 Cairo
18:05 Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
18:05 London (BA)
18:30 Paris (AF)
20:15 Cairo (EA)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
00:20 Cairo (EA)
01:00 Baghdad

01:15 Cairo

01:15 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

03:30 Cairo
06:15 Frankfurt (LH)
06:30 Damascus
07:00 Agaba
09:00 Cairo (EA)
11:00 Beirut (MEA)
11:15 Amsterdam, New York
11:30 Athens
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:45 Tunis, Madrid
12:00 Paris, London
13:00 Beirut
15:10 Tripoli (LA)
15:30 Moscow (SU)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
19:15 Dhadran
19:30 Irbid
20:00 Cairo
20:15 Baghdad
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
21:30 Cairo (EA)
22:00 Baghdad
01:15 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Mohammad Kamal Iqab (—)
Abdul Halim Al Masri 36149/180
Zarga:
Mufid Damrah 85522/83047
Irbid:
Hani Al Gharybeh 2927/72676
PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Nayfeh 23672
Basmam 22784
Seidan 42289
Shakhshir (—)
Iyad 74822
Zarga:
Irbid: (—)
TAXIS:
Al Khayyam 41541
Al Ahram 63911
Al Nahda 63006
Bashar 71329
Zaid 64476

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 62125
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64340.
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum:

Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalists. Muntazah, Jabal Luwaidh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwaidh 37440

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water services (emergency) 71125-6-7-8
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 4:41
Sunrise 6:13
Dhuhr 11:49
Asr 3:05
Maghreb 5:34
Isha 6:56

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 101.1/101.6
Lebanese pound 70.8/71.6
Syrian pound 57.9/58.2
Iraqi dinar 121.3/121.6
Kuwaiti dinar 344.2/347.5
Qatari riyal 94.9/95.4
UAE dirham 94.2/94.6
Omani riyal 999.8/1000
U.S. dollar 347/349
U.K. sterling 632.9/639.1
W. German mark 144.1/145
Swiss franc 181.8/182.9
French franc 56.8/57.1
Italian lire 26.9/27.1
(for every 100) 145/145.9
(for every 100) 132/132.8
Dutch guilder 78.7/79.2
Belgian franc 59.5/59.9
Swedish crown 13.1/13.2

MARKET PRICES

Local Potatoes 150
Broad Beans 250
Apples (Golden) 280
Apples (Double Red) 220
Apples (Starken) 220
Lemons 110
Oranges (Shamouti) 120
Oranges (local) 80
Oranges (Valencia) 110
Cauliflowers (white) 140
Bromeli 220
Carrots 160
Turnips 150
Grapefruit 130
Beet 100
Lettuce (a head) 100
Mandarin oranges 260
Oranges (French) 140
Chard 120
Sage 480
Green almonds 300

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 101.1/101.6
Lebanese pound 70.8/71.6
Syrian pound 57.9/58.2
Iraqi dinar 121.3/121.6
Kuwaiti dinar 344.2/347.5
Qatari riyal 94.9/95.4
UAE dirham 94.2/94.6
Omani riyal 999.8/1000
U.S. dollar 347/349
U.K. sterling 632.9/639.1
W. German mark 144.1/145
Swiss franc 181.8/182.9
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Italian lire 26.9/27.1
(for every 100) 145/145.9
(for every 100) 132/132.8
Dutch guilder 78.7/79.2
Belgian franc 59.5/59.9
Swedish crown 13.1/13.2

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22090
Cablegram or telegram 18

MARKET PRICES

Local Potatoes 150
Broad Beans 250
Apples (Golden) 280
Apples (Double Red) 220
Apples (Starken) 220
Lemons 110
Oranges (Shamouti) 120
Oranges (local) 80
Oranges (Valencia) 110
Cauliflowers (white) 140
Bromeli 220
Carrots 160
Turnips 150
Grapefruit 130
Beet 100
Lettuce (a head) 100
Mandarin oranges 260
Oranges (French) 140
Chard 120
Sage 480
Green almonds 300

Islam establishes strong infrastructure in U.S.

In the following article commissioned by the U.S. International Communication Agency (USICA), Islamic studies professor Dr. Youssef Yazbeck Haddad traces the growth and expansion of Islam as a significant and respected religion in the American context.

Islam is one of the prominent and rapidly growing religious movements in America today. While it was once identified only with foreign and especially Arab cultures, Islam is now recognized as a significant and respected religion in the American context.

Many immigrant groups have claimed participation in the discovery of America; no less the American Muslims. It is believed by some that Christopher Columbus had in his private library a work by the Arab geographer Al-Idrisi which described the discovery of the new continent by eight Muslims, and that his interpreter was a Spaniard of Arab descent.

American historical records indicate many instances of Muslim contact with the New World, such as the arrival in 1717 of Arabic-speaking slaves who ate no pork and believed in Allah and Muhammad, the presence of Moors in South Carolina in 1790, and the 1856 Arizona experiment in raising camels for the U.S. government by several Turks and Arabs.

For the most part, early Muslim settlers in the U.S. were few in number. Major waves of immigration came from 1875-1912, 1930-1938, 1947-1960, and from 1967 to the present. Lull periods came as a result of world wars and changes in the immigration laws. The first permanent settlers came from Syria, what is now the combined area of Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, and Jordan. They were mainly uneducated and unskilled people from the mountain areas.

At the turn of the century a number of Shi'ite Muslims came from Leb-

anon. Many of the immigrants intended to work only briefly to "make their fortune" and return home, but in the end most either settled or returned again to the U.S. after a brief stay in their home country. Persons from many areas of the world seeking freedom from repressive governments in this century have come to the United States, including Muslims from communist-dominated Russia and East Europe, Tatars, Caucasians, Circassians, Albanians, Turks, and Yugoslavs.

In the 1950's new wave of immigrants began, these mainly from Palestine, Egypt, Syria, and Iraq. They were fluent in English and Westernized before their arrival, seeking higher education, advanced technical training, and specialized work opportunities. Most of these married American women and attempted to integrate into American society. Under the Johnson administration a change in the immigration policy led to the admission of highly qualified professional Muslims from Indonesia, Pakistan, and India.

The community of Muslims in America now includes persons from more than sixty countries. It is estimated that there are over 200,000 Muslims who are part of settled immigrant communities, while over half a million students from Muslim countries attend colleges and universities. The remainder of the American Muslim population includes the several groups of indigenous Blacks in America who have converted to Islam, either Shafi'ite or as part of the American Muslim Mission founded by Elijah Muhammad.

The latter is now led by Elijah's son Imam Warith Deen Muhammad, and with his leadership has moved closer in doctrine and identity to the Sunni Islam represented by most of the immigrant Muslims. Immigrant Muslim organizations such as the Muslim World League and the Muslim Student Association have provided training for many of the imams of the American

Muslim Mission

Islam in the U.S. has grown and continues to grow through immigration and conversion as well as through the natural process of procreation. The earliest known convert in this country was Alexander Russell Webb, the American Consul in the Philippines who became a Muslim in 1858. He wrote, "I adopted this religion because I found, after protracted study, that it was the best and only system adapted to the spiritual needs of humanity." The appeal of Islam to Christians and Jews in the U.S. has been an important factor in the conversion of an estimated 5000 persons of European background as well as an estimated one to two million persons of African origin.

The commitment of immigrants to their faith has continued to demonstrate the efficacy of Islam for life in North America. The fears of the early immigrants that they might lose their children to a predominantly Christian culture have not materialized. There is now a strong community of third and fourth generation Muslims born in this country whose religious life centres on the mosque and Islamic institutions established by their parents.

In the early stages of its establishment in the United States, Islam remained a personal faith with little institutional organization. As it has no clergy or sacraments, its flexibility helped meet the circumstances of newly established immigrants. When the community of Muslims grew, however, groups began to form for corporate prayer and religious instruction, and buildings were either constructed or converted to serve as mosques and meeting places.

Islam does not have a hierarchical structure in which organization is imposed from above. The several Islamic associations active in this country have therefore arisen from individual and local efforts, often starting as a result of the recognised need for new instructional materials and ways of organising new immigrants and growing numbers of Muslim students from abroad.

One of these associations is the Federation of Islamic Associations initiated by Muslims of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Its purpose is to preserve Muslim culture, to expound the teachings of Islam and to propagate the faith. The F.I.A., largely social in nature, continues to hold annual meetings through which Muslims meet and share aspects of common culture and religious experience. In 1962 the Muslim World League



A U.S. Muslim at prayer

was established in Mecca as an international body of Muslims to foster the cause of Islam in the world. The League has offices in several nations, including one in New York City. Its activities include distribution of Qur'ans and other Islamic materials in English translation, selecting imams for mosques, and in general providing information about Islam to this country.

Perhaps the most active of the Muslim organisations in the U.S. is the Muslim Student Association. Largely because of increased oil revenues which has made possible the fulfilment of Muslims' commitment to development of their societies through the acquisition of modern scientific and technological training, there has been a dramatic increase in the numbers of Muslim students in the United States. The M.S.A. is thus an extremely important organ in producing

and disseminating Islamic knowledge, establishing Islamic institutions, initiating dawwa, recruiting and training personnel and promoting the unity of all Muslims.

Specific projects include correspondence courses on the principles of Islam, a cooperative project for no-interest loans, printing and publishing Islamic literature, an information bureau about Muslim festivities and duties, and many other such endeavours.

Several other organisations have been formed by alumni of the M.S.A., including the Islamic Medical Association, the Association of Muslim Scientists and Engineers, and the Association of Muslim Social Scientists, professional groups holding regional and national meetings. Their aim is to give Islamic guidance on education, economic and political matters. Also operating out of New York is the Council of Mosques, concerned with encouraging the building, furnishing, and maintenance of the mosques in the United States, and with fostering cooperation with mosques in other parts of the Muslim world.

In these activities there is a great emphasis on *ikhlaq* and *dawwa*. This summons to the worship of God is addressed to secular Muslims who do not attend the mosque services, and also to

the American or other minority at large. Besides the distribution of Qur'ans, the translation, printing, and dissemination of Islamic literature throughout the United States at nominal prices, efforts are also focused on providing educational literature for Islamic schools, for inmates in prisons as well as other seekers.

Dawwa is also implemented by a series of media efforts as well as through the written word. The American Muslim Mission sponsors radio programmes that cover most areas of the U.S. and periodic programmes and interviews are held over television. Such Islamic periodicals and newspapers as the following have a wide distribution throughout the U.S.: *Al-Itihad*, *The Muslim Star*, *al-Islam*, *The Path of Righteousness*, *Islamic Affairs*, *The Islamic Messenger*, *The Bulletin*, *The Muslim*, and the *Hydrazine Times*. Other means of *dawwa* include visits by teams of *dawwa* either from overseas or from those who reside in the U.S. who travel about the country giving instruction and encouragement to the Muslim community.

The United States with its constitutional guarantees of freedom of the individual and of religion has served as a unique place for the practice, maintenance, and propagation of Islam. The variety of ethnic and linguistic backgrounds of its people has provided Muslims with a special challenge to put Islamic teachings into practice. Muslim insistence on Islam as transcending race or colour is demonstrated in attendance at various mosques throughout the country. Participants in the Islamic Centre of New England in Quincy, Massachusetts, for example, come from over thirty nationalities, including Turks, Arabs, Chinese, Albanians, Afro-Americans, Pakistanis, Palestinians, Indonesians, Afghans, and many others.

It is unique setting provides a special meaning. One member of the Islamic Centre of New England said, "The Sunday service has become an international gathering like the Hajj where Muslims can join together in the worship of God. It used to be that we came together to have fellowship as Lebanese or Arab Muslims. Now we are reminded of our unity as one *ummah* under God. We may talk with an accent, wear a different ethnic dress, speak in various skin colours, but we are united as one people. We see our separateness, shed our colour, our alienation, our cultural hangups and get fused into a community with a brighter cause, the cause of God in the world."

For some, the United States provides an incubation period for the growth and development of an Islamic society, an Islamic ideal, practiced and brought into being by people committed to one God and His cause. The last decade has seen a strong Islamic identity among Muslims in the U.S. which has given impetus to focused attempts to rid

Islam of innovations from American culture accrued over the years. This process has been aided by the growing number of highly educated immigrants, who are committed to Islam as a total way of life. This growth over the last ten years has led to increased participation in the traditional Islamic festivals and observances. Celebration in the various mosques and organisations have added a new dimension to the sense of dignity, identity, and purpose of Muslims in this country.

Older Muslims report that in the early part of the century Eid celebrations were small occasions confined to family and friends. The recent influx of new Muslims to the United States, the spread of Islam among Afro-Americans, and the revival of Islam that is being experienced has been manifested in the increase in the number of people who join in Islamic celebrations, who fast the month of Ramadan and who go to the Hajj.

Other celebrations observed by Muslims in America include: *Eid al-Fitr*, *Eid al-Adha*, *Mawlidul-nabi*, *Ashura*, *Lailatul-Miraj*, *Lailatul-Qadar*, *Najfu-Shaban*, and *Ramadan*. One Muslim who has lived in the U.S. for fifty-seven years said, "Every year, my joy increases as I see the numbers of participants grow."

Within the American context, with its innate diversity and potential for flexibility, Muslim women have made a particular and unique contribution. They have functioned as the preservers and maintainers of the Islamic ideal and the Islamic way of life. Muslim immigrants have often married outside their faith, which is permissible for males. Because Islam does not allow women to marry men from other religions, however, women have had a special mission to preserve the Islamic faith. With a substantial number of men marrying non-Muslims, it has been necessary to encourage immigration of male relatives to provide suitable husbands. This has functioned as a continuous tie with the home country, helping to preserve the knowledge of Islam and of Arabic as the mother tongue.

Women have also provided creative leadership in supplementary roles in the functioning of the mosque. They organise weekend schools for religious instruction. A substantial number are teachers of religion in Sunday schools. Their contribution toward the financial support of the mosque has been considerable through such activities as dinners and socials, bake sales, and various other community-related projects.

There are at present more than 200 mosques and Islamic associations in the United States (plus over a hundred Masjid of the American Muslim Mission). They are located in various parts of the country, particularly in the two coasts and areas of the Middle West. They reflect the patterns of growth of the Islamic community in the United States through immigration, procreation, and conversion with the

major mosques erected in areas of early settlement such as: Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Dearborn, Michigan; and Chicago, Illinois.

The more recent centres have clustered around University towns, established by students, members of the Muslim Student Association. The masjid, on the other hand, are located in ghettos of the large cities of the United States where the majority of Afro-American converts live. In 1957 the Islamic Centre of Washington, D.C. was opened as a central meeting place for American Muslims as well as for members of the diplomatic corps from Muslim countries.

It is obvious to observers of the American scene that Muslims are playing an increasingly important role in this country. Their ranks include eminent doctors, engineers, professors, and scientists who participate in the shaping of the future of America. Islam has appealed to a large spectrum of Afro-Americans, including athletes and entertainers. Muslim opinion and views are voiced in various publications.

The Federal government has taken note of the conversion of inmates in prisons by providing the new Muslims with special places for the practice of the *Jumma* prayer. *Halal* food that does not contain ham or pork by-products is prepared for them and they are allowed to fast during the month of Ramadan, with meals served at appropriate times. The American navy has sought assistance from Muslim leaders in the selection of books on Islam to be distributed to chaplains to help them relate to the growing number of Muslim men enlisted in the armed forces.

The National Council of Churches in the United States has for several years taken cognizance of the importance of Islam in America. It established a Task Force on Christian-Muslim Relations charged with the development of cooperative programmes with the Muslim community. Several Muslim leaders serve on its board as observers-participants. The Task Force holds several meetings a year where Muslims address leaders of the Christian Church on matters of mutual concern.

The future of Islam in America looks very promising. The founding fathers appear to have maintained the faith and passed it on to their children. New immigrants with a more recent experience of living in an Islamic culture, a better awareness of Islamic doctrine, and a commitment to an Islamic way of life have provided new energies, new hopes, and new goals that are re-shaping the religious landscape of America.

Dr. Haddad is an associate professor at the Hartford Seminary Foundation's *Duncan Black Macdonald Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations*. She is also associate editor of *The Muslim World*, the Centre's quarterly journal fostering dialogue between Christians and Muslims.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOSIN
TEJEC
CARNID
DOURNA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

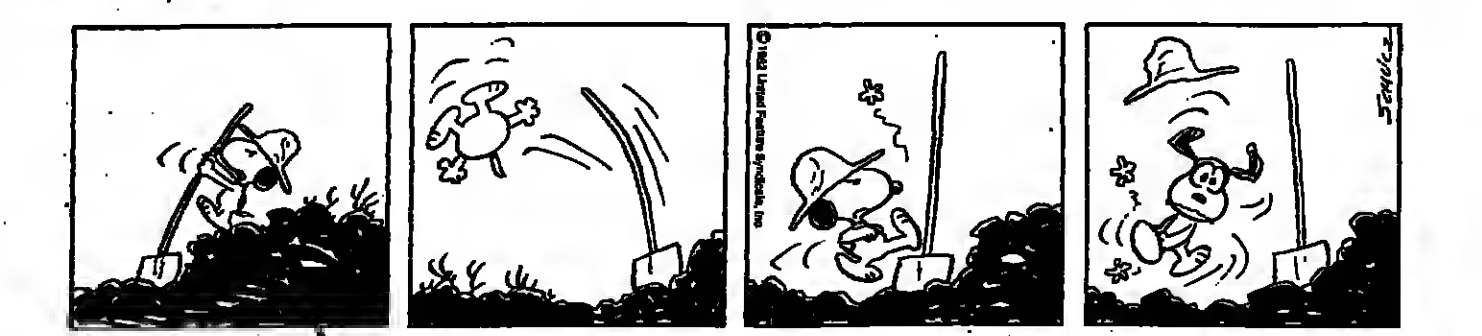
Yesterday's Jumbles: PUTTY CANAL DEPICT THORAX
Answer: What the manicurist's customer was getting—OUT OF HAND

THE BETTER HALF

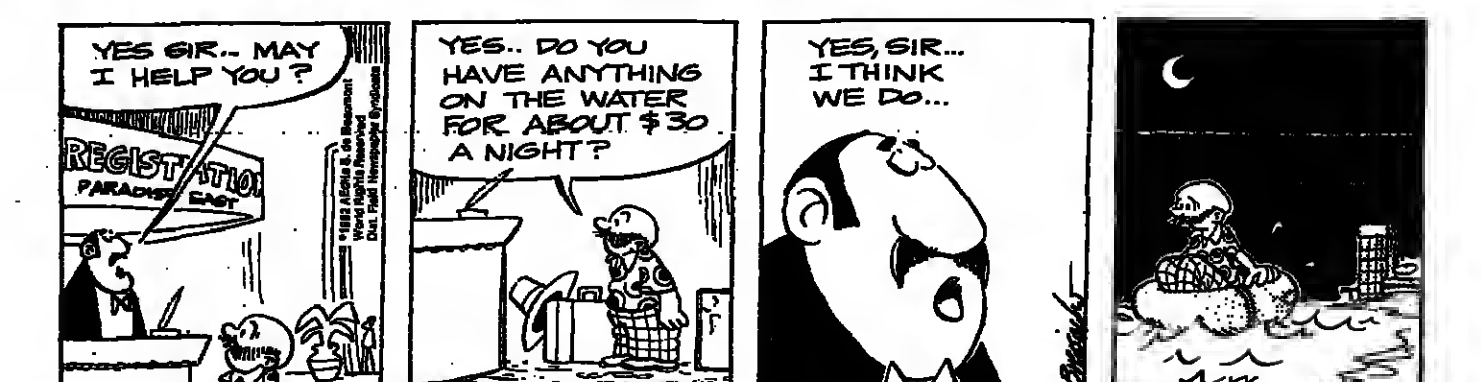
By Vinson

"Let ME see that map!"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, MAR. 1, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when adopting a new attitude in practical interests will advanced opportunity to gain more abundance. Put your finest efforts into gaining your aims.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Find out the needs of family members and do whatever you can to help them. Try to meet expectations of associates.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A new outlet can increase your income at this time. Talk with an influential person can help you advance in career matters.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) See that financial affairs are straightened out so that you won't have any trouble in the future. Be more cheerful.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Get in touch with persons who can give you the data you require. Remove stumbling blocks in the way of progress.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Handle personal matters in an objective manner or you could get into trouble. Take care of important duties first.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) There's an obstacle in the path of gaining a personal aim and you can get rid of it quickly. Strive for real happiness.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Carry through with regular routines even though it may be boring. Avoid one who could give you much trouble.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Look for a new outlet that could improve your position in life. Be alert to modern methods. Make plans for the future.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Show that you are appreciative of persons who have done you favors in the past. Use care in travel.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study new methods that can increase production in your line of endeavor. Avoid one who is jealous of you.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Many challenges face you and there are stumbling blocks. If you persevere you can gain your objectives. Be logical.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be more aware of the money you spend. Creative activities can bring many benefits at this time.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be very capable at organizing, so be sure to give as fine an education as you can. An altruistic person here who will help others in time of trouble. Religious and ethical training is important in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

By John H. Hales

ACROSS	25 Kefauver	48 Season	22 Goblet part
1 Forest food for animals	27 Military addresses	49 Stewpots	24 Manicure item
5 Ecce — I	29 Moming starters	51 Slave	26 Cleans
9 Musical acronym	33 Caesar's homeland, in retrospect	55 Individually	28 Surveilling
14 Assonant	35 Caesar's homeland, in retrospect	56 Amphibian	30 Competent
15 Abbe of	37 Scary sound	60 Before box of	31 Theater seat
16 Once — time	38 Fee	61 Likeness	32 Submerge
17 Tenochtitlan's land	39 Japanese foodfish	62 One of 13 states	33 Minute bit of matter
19 Substantial	40 One-celled plant	64 Send payment	34 Nick's wife
20 Money: abbr.	41 Gold: Sp.	65 A Guthrie	35 Gum up
21 Wood strip	42 Today's language, in Athens	66 Piolet	36 Bread
22 Mina timber supports	46 Actress in figure, for short	67 British weapons	37 Part of BA
		68 A Truman	38 Croquet equipment
		69 Hamburg's river	39 "Drink to me"
			40 US Indians
			41 Forest area
			42 Small mug
			43 Metric measure
			44 Twine fiber
			45 Sharp temper
			46 Tecloban's
			47 Yoko
			48 Ascetic
			49 Formal salutation
			50 "There — an old man —"
			51 Identity
			52 Night birds
			53 Selze
			54 Road map entry: abbr.

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. LUIRE 2. AISHEIN 3. AICED 4. AILAL 5. DOUSIE 6. LOIRE 7. AILIN 8. AISHIE 9. AICED 10. AILAL 11. DOUSIE 12. LOIRE 13. AILIN 14. AISHIE 15. AICED 16. AILAL 17. DOUSIE 18. LOIRE 19. AILIN 20. AISHIE 21. AICED 22. AILAL 23. DOUSIE 24. LOIRE 25. AILIN 26. AISHIE 27. AICED 28. AILAL 29. DOUSIE 30. LOIRE 31. AILIN 32. AISHIE 33. AICED 34. AILAL 35. DOUSIE 36. LOIRE 37. AILIN 38. AISHIE 39. AICED 40. AILAL 41. DOUSIE 42. LOIRE 43. AILIN 44. AISHIE 45. AICED 46. AILAL 47. DOUSIE 48. LOIRE 49. AILIN 50. AISHIE 51. AICED 52. AILAL 53. DOUSIE 54. LOIRE 55. AILIN 56. AISHIE 57. AICED 58. AILAL 59. DOUSIE 60. LOIRE 61. AILIN 62. AISHIE 63. AICED 64. AILAL 65. DOUSIE 66. LOIRE 67. AILIN 68. AISHIE 69. AICED 70. AILAL 71. DOUSIE 72. LOIRE 73. AILIN 74. AISHIE 75. AICED 76. AILAL 77. DOUSIE 78. LOIRE 79. AILIN 80. AISHIE 81. AICED 82. AILAL 83. DOUSIE 84. LOIRE 85. AILIN 86. AISHIE 87. AICED 88. AILAL 89. DOUSIE 90. LOIRE 91. AILIN 92. AISHIE 93. AICED 94. AILAL 95. DOUSIE 96. LOIRE 97. AILIN 98. AISHIE 99. AICED 100. AILAL

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WORLD

OAU wraps up conference, blasts U.S. over S. Africa

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Agencies) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) accused the United States Sunday of encouraging South Africa to stall on changing its race segregation policies and giving independence to Namibia (Southwest Africa).

The charge was contained in resolutions on South Africa and Namibia passed at the end of a two-week-long foreign ministers' meeting highlighted by a dispute over the surprise admission of the Polisario Front as the organisation's 51st member.

Nineteen member states boycotted the final session, which approved the resolutions, as part of a Moroccan-led protest over the seating of the guerrilla group as the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) when the meeting opened Monday.

"The continuing political, economic and military collaboration of certain Western countries, particularly the United States, with the racist regime of South Africa, has served to encourage its persistent intransigence and defiance of the international community," the OAU said.

The organisation also singled out Britain and Israel as collaborators with South Africa and said "comprehensive and mandatory" economic sanctions would be the most effective way of helping South Africa's 20 million blacks achieve majority rule.

Lisbon proposes cuts in East bloc diplomats

LISBON (R) — Portugal has asked the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany to cut the size of their embassies in Lisbon, Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão said Sunday.

The request was made in response to the imposition of martial law in Poland in December.

The prime minister, speaking to reporters on his return from a European tour, gave no details of the proposed cuts, but informed sources said Portugal wanted to reduce the size of the Soviet embassy by six diplomats and those of the Polish and East German embassies by three each.

Several western nations have expelled Soviet and Polish diplomats and imposed restrictions on other East bloc representatives following the Polish clampdown. Portugal itself declared two Soviet diplomats unwelcome last month.

The two Soviet diplomats were expelled after the Soviet ambassador in Lisbon said the country's opposition leader needed psychiatric treatment over a remark he made that the Soviet Union was trying to destabilise the Iberian Peninsula.

VOA: Looking back 40 years on air

WASHINGTON — "Daily at this time, we shall speak to you about America and the war — the news may be good or bad — we shall tell you the truth." With those words, translated into German, the Voice of America went on the air 40 years ago, on Feb. 24, 1942, just 79 days after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

On Feb. 24, 1982 International Communication Agency Director Charles Z. Wick, Voice of America Director James B. Conkling, and other VOA officials and alumni are marking the occasion with ceremonies, awards and reminiscences of the voice's four decades of international broadcasting.

Although the Voice of America has changed and grown since its beginnings in the dark days of World War Two, it has remained the same in one respect: Telling America's story to the world. It has continued to be America's voice, broadcasting today in 39 languages, over 900 hours a week.

In an average week, around the world, more than 100 million listeners tune their radios to the Voice of America. When extraordinary events take place, such as the imposition of martial law in Poland last December, VOA's listenership increases dramatically. For example, VOA's worldwide audience of over 100 million heard the voice's adaptation of the U.S. International Communication Agency's television presentation "Let Poland be Poland" on Jan. 31, 1982.

The first U.S. government radio broadcasts overseas were beamed to Latin America, although they were not identified as the "Voice of America." The first programmes with the VOA identification were conducted under the coordinator of information, who was responsible for information programmes on the United States and its policies to all parts of the world except Latin America. A few months after VOA went on the air, the Office of War Information (OWI) was established, with the Voice of America as its radio division. After the war, the functions of OWI were placed under the Department of State.

In January 1948, Congress enacted the Smith-Mundt Act "to

promote better understanding of the United States in other countries." This legislation established the overseas information programmes as a long-term adjunct of American foreign policy, with the Voice of America as an integral part.

The Hoover Commission recommended that the information programme be separated from the State Department. (The Hoover Commission was set up in the administration of President Harry Truman (1945-53), and was chaired by then-former President Herbert Hoover to study the structure and efficiency of operations of the U.S. government.)

President Eisenhower, who succeeded President Truman, supported the commission's recommendation and asked the Congress to establish the U.S. Information Agency, of which the VOA was a part. Congress approved, and on August 1, 1953, USIA came into being as an independent agency reporting directly to the president, but asking policy guidance from the Department of State. Since April 1978, the VOA has been a part of the International Communication Agency which replaced and carries on the activities of the former U.S. Information Agency and the Department of State's bureau of educational and cultural affairs.

Since 1976, the Voice of America has operated under a congressional charter which requires it to "serve as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of the news. VOA owes will be accurate, objective and comprehensive." The charter also directs the VOA to "represent America, not any single segment of American society..." Finally, the charter requires the voice to "present the policies of the United States clearly and effectively..."

Under the Reagan administration, the VOA has an enhanced role in America's official foreign affairs community. USICA Director Wick and VOA Director Conkling have both vowed to strengthen the voice's signal, lengthen its hours and enhance its programming.

-- USICA

Moscow assails Reagan's 'war budget'

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet army newspaper on Sunday accused U.S. President Ronald Reagan of proposing a "war budget" designed to strengthen his band in "confrontation with the Soviet Union."

"The draft budget laid bare the adventurous foreign policies of the U.S. ruling circles, their imperialist ambitions and characteristic militarism," Col. M. Ponomarev said in a commentary in the army newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star).

Mr. Reagan proposes spending \$258 billion on defence in fiscal 1983. Kremlin planners have announced a Soviet military budget of 17.05 billion rubles (about \$24 billion) during the current fiscal year, although Western analysts believe the actual figure is more than twice that.

The Krasnaya Zvezda broadside against the proposed U.S. budget comes a few days after the release of a 70-page Soviet defence ministry booklet warning against pacifism.

The booklet, by Soviet Chief of Staff and First Deputy Defence Minister Nikolai Ogarkov, said the Soviet Union must strengthen its military might against a possible surprise nuclear attack by the United States.

Sunday's Krasnaya Zvezda commentary ran under the headline: "In the noise of militarism. The White House proposes a 'war budget'."

U.S. plans more nuclear power. On the other hand, the Reagan administration plans a big increase in plutonium production to build up the U.S. nuclear weapons arsenal, the New York Times said Sunday.

The newspaper quoted an administration and congressional official as saying President Reagan was expected to approve soon a 15-year plan for nuclear warhead production.

This would require a substantial expansion of the nation's capacity to produce plutonium and tritium, two of the vital materials for making atomic weapons.

"The explosion is a result of the administration's reported decision to add an estimated 17,000 nuclear warheads to the existing stockpile of 25,000 weapons," the newspaper said.

"This estimate is based on calculations using information from the defence department's budget and programmes."

ATLANTA, Georgia (R) — Wayne Williams has been sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering two of 28 young blacks killed in a 22-month period in this deep south city.

After deliberating for almost 12 hours, the jury found the 23-year-old freelance photographer and music promoter guilty. The judge said he must serve two life sentences consecutively.

In Georgia, a person sentenced to life can be eligible for parole in seven years.

Before sentencing, Mr. Williams, who is also black, said: "I maintained all along through this trial my innocence and I would still do so today. I more than anybody want to see this terror ended."

Mr. Williams was charged with killing Nathaniel Cater, 27, and

most divisive since the OAU was formed here in 1963 because of the admission of the Polisario Front.

Polisario guerrillas have been fighting Morocco for six years for independence of the Western Sahara, which Morocco has annexed in stages since Spain withdrew in 1976.

Abdelhaziz Tazi, number two man in the Moroccan foreign ministry, angrily told reporters as the walkout-depleted gathering neared its end that at Morocco considered Sunday's session "absolutely illegal" and its work "null and void."

The two delegations were in the conference hall for the opening of the final plenary session and their presence was enough to make the talks quorate. OAU officials explained.

The chairman of the talks, Botswana's Foreign Minister Archie Mogwe, said in a closing address that the walkouts were "a matter for deep regret."

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